

afternoon that Kue Gung had come to him early yesterday morning and, without apparent provocation, had pointed a revolver in his face and had threatened to shoot him. Then Kue Gung had lowered the gun and slunk away. Wah Lung, the man who had pointed out Kue Gung to Lee Wah, the shooter, was also arrested on the complaint of Kue Gung and charged with complicity in the shooting.

On last Thursday night the Four Brotherhood Society, who represent all the Chinese in Chinatown, met and held a small peace conference. They decided again to put a stop to all probable trouble between the tongs and drew up an agreement between themselves. All of them signed but one man, Shoo Fung. Nobody seems willing to say anything definite about him, but some say that he belongs to neither tong. The fact that he refused to sign the supplementary peace agreement makes it look as if he were of one tong. The police think that he may have had something to do with the rumor that revolvers have been slipped into Chinatown of late.

Half a dozen precincts were called upon last night for policemen for duty in Chinatown. By 8 o'clock the force in Mott, Pell and Doyers streets had been increased to forty men, who kept as many Chinese as possible within doors.

JUMPED OUT OF QUARANTINE.

Kept in Bay Wanted to Join Playmates—Badly Hurt by Leap From Window.

Joseph Mooboyard, a ten-year-old Syrian, whose mother lives at 325 Henry street, Brooklyn, jumped from a third story window of the Brooklyn Eastern District Industrial Home and School, on South Third street near Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday and was severely injured.

The building from which the boy made the leap is known as the quarantine house and fronts on South Second street. The boy was brought to the institution last Thursday and under the rules of the home he was placed in quarantine. He was sent to the school by the Charities Department because his mother is too poor to care for him.

Yesterday afternoon Mooboyard, who was on the third floor, became restless under the restraint placed upon him when he saw the crowds of children playing in the street. He sent a message to his mother, who was in charge of the institution in the absence of Miss M. E. Whittlesey, the superintendent, asking permission to join the other children.

When his request was refused the boy seated himself near a front window and watched the play for half an hour. Then without a word he struck a window and jumped. His head struck the iron railing in front of the building.

The boy's fall was witnessed by many of the occupants of a six-story tenement house and several firemen who were adjoining. Several firemen rushed to the boy's aid and found him insensible.

Mooboyard was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was said that his skull was fractured and that he had been hurt internally.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR LABOR.

Report of the Workmen's Federation of the State of New York.

Unions in this city affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have received the official report of the work of the Workmen's Federation of the State of New York in securing labor legislation last year. The Workmen's Federation says its object is to seek favorable legislation in the interest of labor, to oppose legislation that militates against the general good and "to fight the efforts of the professional lobbyist in the interest of corporate wealth."

According to the report the federation was instrumental in the last year in securing the enactment of twelve laws, including an act to establish tuberculosis hospital in Buffalo, proposed by the United Trade and Labor Council; a general act to enable the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and similar bodies to erect tuberculosis camps in rural districts with the permission of the State authorities; and an act to provide for the safety for violation of the law requiring steam railroads to pay wages twice each month.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL.

Made Up Chiefly of Socialists to Raise Funds for Strikers Everywhere.

The International Labor Aid Conference, formed to raise funds to aid strikers here and in other countries, has been augmented by a number of unions, principally socialists. There will be a meeting at the end of next week to perfect organization and agree on a programme. Among the organizations represented in the body are Carpenters Union 565, Painters' Union 261 and 409, Upholsterers Union 42, Typographers No. 7, The Bronx Labor Council, which is a general body of unions, the United Tobacco Workers International Union, Carriage Trade Council, Chandler, Brass and Metal Workers Union, Cigar-makers Union No. 1, Scandinavian Socialist Society, Russian American Social Democratic League and eleven local branches of the Socialist party.

The object of the conference is stated in the draft of its constitution to be the furnishing of immediate material and moral aid to the workers of every nation in their economic and political struggle against the ruling class.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

Engineer Forgets Orders and Runs Past Passing Point.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 12.—Two men were killed and twelve others injured in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a fast stock freight on the Burlington at Burnham, four miles northwest of Lincoln, to-day. The passenger train engineer had orders to take siding at Burnham to meet the freight. He forgot the order within ten minutes after he got it. The conductor remembered, and pulled the air on the engineer when he discovered he was passing the switch. While the engineer was dragging the locked wheels the freight swept around a curve and smashed into the passenger train.

W. L. Bohrer of Falls City, Neb., stuck his head out of the smoking car window when he felt the brakes and saw the freight and before he could withdraw it life had been crushed out.

William Griffin, a negro cook in the employ of the Burlington superintendent, was the other man killed. W. F. Spahn, a Bozette had a leg broken and Ben Taylor of Mansfield, Ohio, suffered a fractured shoulder. Other passengers injured, one of them a woman, received comparatively slight hurts.

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AUTOMOBILE KILLS NURSE

TIRE BURSTS AND DRIVER LOSSES CONTROL.

Sophie Durr, Another Nurse and a Servant of the Isabella Helmholtz Knickerbocker Club—Prest in Cascocks Lane From Church to Admister Last Rites.

Miss Sophie Durr, 46 years old, a nurse in the Isabella Helmholtz at 190th street and Amsterdam avenue, was knocked down and killed by an automobile yesterday morning at 187th street and Broadway while on her way to church. With her was Teresa Appelt, 55 years old, a kitchen maid in the Isabella Helmholtz, and Miss Annie Mulvenne, a nurse in the same institution. They were all knocked over. Miss Appelt's right leg was fractured. Miss Mulvenne was unhurt except for a few bruises.

The automobile, a large touring car, is owned and was operated by Charles Muller of 44 East Eighty-seventh street. With his father, A. Muller, he has an insurance business at his home. In the tonneau of the car were Muller's father and mother. An exploding tire caused Muller to lose control of his steering gear and the machine swerved.

The three women were on their way to 9 o'clock mass at St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church at 187th street and Broadway. They walked around from the Helmholtz and on reaching Broadway, which at this point is all ripped up for sewer repairs, picked their way across the street. As they reached the middle of the roadway, Miss Mulvenne heard the tire explode and turned to see Muller's automobile, which should have passed a safe distance behind them, swerve and head across the road directly at them. She screamed and jumped back. A wheel grazed her with enough force to knock her down.

Teresa Appelt tried to run ahead, but the automobile hit her and threw her violently against Miss Durr. Both were thrown heavily to the sidewalk, out of the path of the automobile. Muller stopped his motor before he reached the curb. While Police Officer Malone of the West 182 street station was telephoning to Washington Heights Hospital for an ambulance, a boy ran into the church and whispered news of the accident to Father Thomas F. Lynch. He came out in his cassock and found the two injured women unconscious. While a large crowd of churchgoers stood with bowed heads he administered extreme unction.

Dr. Jacobus came in the ambulance from Washington Heights Hospital, and that Miss Mulvenne did not need his attention. Miss Durr's skull was fractured and Teresa Appelt's right leg was broken between the hip and knee and in two places between the knee and the ankle. They were taken to the hospital, where Miss Durr died three hours later. Police Officer Malone arrested Muller and arraigned him before Magistrate Butler in the Harlem police court, charging him with felonious assault, as Miss Durr had held Muller with both hands. The magistrate held Muller without bail. When Miss Durr died court had closed, so Muller could not be remanded to the Coroner charged with homicide.

Dr. von Boetticher of the Isabella Helmholtz, which is a hospital and a home for the aged of all religions, said that Miss Durr was very popular with the inmates and that she was a devoted nurse and has been in charge of the convalescent ward nine years. She has a married sister, a Mrs. Whittingler, living in Washington Heights, who he notified, and another relative in Paterson.

Teresa Appelt has been employed at the Helmholtz two days. They are the only two of her relatives. Dr. Jacobus said last night her condition was serious on account of her age.

CHAUFFEUR TO WORKHOUSE.

No Mercy for White, Who Smashed Machine and Man's Skull.

In the uncertain light of dawn yesterday two men in a high power touring automobile failed to see the stone wall that marks the southern terminus of Jerome avenue at its junction with Sedgwick street. The car, going at forty miles, dashed into the obstruction. The chauffeur, Joseph H. White, 35 years old, of 306 West Forty-sixth street, clung to the steering wheel and got off with a lacerated scalp. The other occupant, Charles Fleming, 21 years old, of 510 West Twenty-ninth street, who was thrown headlong into the wall, is in Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries and may not live. The machine was a complete wreck.

After White's injuries had been dressed at the Fordham Hospital Police Officer Stackhouse of the Elmer Bridge station locked him up for intoxication. White communicated with Alexander A. Eberson, the owner of the automobile, who with his wife is here from St. Louis and is staying at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Mr. Eberson put up cash bail for White and appeared in his behalf in the Morris court.

In court Magistrate Kernochan suggested that the policeman change the charge from intoxication to disorderly conduct in view of the serious consequences of the accident. "This was done and the Magistrate had just sentenced White to five days in the workhouse when Mr. Eberson arrived in the court and asked him to reconsider the case and let him go on his own recognizance.

"White had my permission to take the car out," said Mr. Eberson. "He has no money and I am sure that he will be a faithful driver. I am sure that the smashup was an unavoidable accident."

The magistrate replied that he could not sympathize with the driver. Mr. and Mrs. Eberson. He regarded White as a reckless and dangerous driver. And as for his injuries, the Magistrate added, "You may be sure that he will be well cared for by the surgeons in the workhouse. I do not see how I can change the sentence already imposed. He goes to the workhouse for five days."

HONORED BY KING PETER.

Minister Knowles Receives Decoration From the Ruler of Serbia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—For distinguished services to the Ministry of Rumania and Bulgaria, King Peter of Serbia has conferred upon King Peter of Serbia the cross and star of the order of St. Sava, the highest complimentary royalty in that country can pay to a foreigner.

The present decoration was made a few days ago in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in this city by Rerivole V. Bekovitch, who was sent as a special envoy by the King to bear the decoration to Minister Knowles. Mr. Knowles is now Minister to Nicaragua.

TAFT MUM ON CABINET ROW

STILL SILENT AS TO BALLINGER-PINCHOT DISPUTE.

Unlikely That President Will Give Any Expression Before Beginning Western Trip—Discusses Question With Wickersham—Attends Ancient Church

BEVERLY, Sept. 12.—As the time approaches when President Taft starts on his Western trip it is becoming more and more evident that he does not intend to disclose his position in the Ballinger-Pinchot dispute before he leaves Beverly, unless he is contemplating winding up his stay here with an outburst of political fireworks on the very eve of his departure.

With the arrival of Attorney-General Wickersham to-day another opening was made for him to declare exactly where he stands in relation to the charges against the Secretary of the Interior, and yet after two conferences with Mr. Wickersham neither the President nor the Attorney-General cared to discuss the attitude of the Administration toward conservation and the bearing of the controversy upon it.

That this was one of the chief subjects which occupied the time of Mr. Taft and the late high school at the age of 18, he was not doubted, inasmuch as Secretary Ballinger left Washington Friday night to talk over his position with the Attorney-General in New York before Mr. Wickersham left for Beverly.

The interview of these two must have been of short duration, for the Attorney-General reached Manchester, where he is staying at the home of W. D. Denegre of New Orleans, last night, although he did not see the President until this morning. He was at the Taft cottage for a while before church time, and the President was a little late in arriving at the Congregational Church in Manchester, presumably because Mr. Wickersham detained him.

The reason that the President summoned the Attorney-General to call upon him before he leaves Beverly is assumed to be to get an opportunity to avail himself of an impartial and legal judgment on the whys and wherefores of the scrap that has stirred up his official family.

As the reports of the speeches of Chief Forester Pinchot have come to the President during the summer he has been unwilling to express the slightest opinion on the subject or the other side of the question, or on the basis for the ideas on which they hinged. When Secretary Ballinger made his first reply to the outbreak of Mr. Pinchot the only comment which could be construed as a statement of his attitude and that came indirectly, was that Mr. Ballinger's speech had covered the case. All the time that the disturbance has been going on, Mr. Taft has appeared to be taking no part in the controversy, but on the basis for the ideas on which they hinged. When Secretary Ballinger made his first reply to the outbreak of Mr. Pinchot the only comment which could be construed as a statement of his attitude and that came indirectly, was that Mr. Ballinger's speech had covered the case.

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It has been said that he was a judge before whom the case was being argued. That must be the case, for he has been in correspondence and through the public prints is known to have been unsatisfactory to Mr. Taft, and his friends are convinced that he is not a fair judge. Mr. Taft's attitude toward the case is a matter of no less interest to the public than the case itself. It is a matter of no less interest to the public than the case itself. It is a matter of no less interest to the public than the case itself.

Whether results may have come from their discussion will wait until the President is ready to make plain his position or until the Attorney-General on his return to New York declares his position on his return to Washington is prepared to declare himself.

To-day the Congregational Church of Manchester celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and Mr. Taft drove up with Helen Taft and Capt. Butt. The old building is on the common of the town and to reach the front door one must descend a number of smaller buildings near it. The crowd that waited outside hustled across the green as the car disappeared behind the Old Yellow Road and was suddenly shot out into the open before the church there was a lively scurrying to get away from the wheels.

Mr. Taft and his wife were in the pulpit as the Rev. L. H. Ruge, the regular pastor. Beverly didn't know that the President was going out of town to church and the leftovers from the G. A. R. festivities of yesterday joined with the regular churchgoers in front of the Unitarian Church. They gave Mr. Taft an extra time allowance for being late, and it was a long time before the President was able to get away from the church.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dr. J. Richardson of Washington, who will accompany President Taft on his Western trip, will go to Beverly to join the President. Dr. Richardson is a throat specialist and travelled with Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. He accompanied Mr. Taft on his Western trip, and he is now on his way back to Washington.

NEW JERSEY'S CONSTITUTION.

Five Amendments Are to Go the Voters on Tuesday.

New Jersey will vote to-morrow for or against the five proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State.

The first three of the amendments propose a complete reorganization of the courts in accordance with the recommendations of the American Bar Association. The fourth amendment increases the salaries of legislators from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. The fifth amendment provides for increasing by one year the terms of office of Senators, Assemblymen, the Governor, County Clerks, Coroners, Sheriffs, &c., for the abolition of Assemblymen by districts for biennial elections and for a separation of State and county elections from municipal elections.

A committee of lawyers headed by Gov. Fort has been stumping the State advising the adoption of the amendments. The State Federation of Labor has declared against the amendments and the German-American Alliance is out in opposition. The Democratic State committee has issued an appeal to all Democrats to defeat the amendments at the polls. The Republican organization has taken no open stand, but it is known to favor the amendments.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON DEAD.

Sen of Anti-Slavery Leader Was a Merchant and Reformer.

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—William Lloyd Garrison, son and namesake of the great anti-slavery leader, died at his home here this afternoon at the age of 71. Mr. Garrison had been ill for several months and not long ago underwent an operation.

William Lloyd Garrison was born in Boston, January 21, 1838, and was the second of seven children born to William Lloyd and Helen Benson Garrison. His early education was received at the Quaker and Brimmer schools of Boston, and he left high school at the age of 18, before graduation to begin a business career. For seven years he lived in Lynn, where he became a bank teller, and for two years, 1862-64, he was cashier of the Mattapan Bank in Dorchester. In 1864 he went into the wool business as bookkeeper for his friend the late Richard P. Halliwell, establishing a commission house of his own the following year, and for the next twenty years he was a prominent wool merchant of Boston.

One of his earliest ventures was the establishment of an electric light station at Brockton, one of the first in Massachusetts. For a number of years he dealt in commercial paper and bonds, finally retiring from active business in 1900.

Mr. Garrison was a reformer more by nature than by choice, and he took no part in public affairs either as a speaker or writer, still several years after the death of his father in 1879.

He was compelled to engage in the various movements of the day for the improvement of social and political conditions and he wrote and spoke frequently in behalf of free trade, peace, non-resistance, women's rights, temperance, and especially of the anti-imperialism and specially of the anti-slavery movement as inaugurated by Henry George. For several years he was president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League, and he was a member of the American Free Trade League.

Mr. Garrison was a writer of clear and forceful English, and his speeches were last twenty years are notable for their purity and vigor of speech as well as the uncompromising adherence to fundamental principles.

Mr. Garrison was married in 1864 to Miss Ellen Wright of Auburn, N. Y., who survives him with their two daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Helen. Mr. Garrison was a member of the New York and New England Societies, and he was a member of the American Free Trade League.

Obituary Notes.
Elisha P. Coleman, aged 84, for many years treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, died Saturday afternoon at his home in Cambridge, Mass. Elisha P. Coleman was born in Nantucket, November 2, 1825. His father was a Quaker, a descendant of Thomas Coleman, one of the men who purchased the island from the Indians for "two beaver hats and 30 pounds sterling." Mr. Coleman's mother was a Quaker and he was educated at the Quaker school in Nantucket. He was a member of the Nantucket Baptist Church and he was a member of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He was a member of the American Baptist Missionary Union and he was a member of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

BIG BROTHERHOODS WON'T JOIN

New Railroad Employees Department of the A. F. of L. Gets No Encouragement.

The principal brotherhoods in the operating force of the railroads which were urged some time ago to become affiliated with the new railroad employees department of the American Federation of Labor are still holding aloof. These are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors. The organizations in the new department are the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Switchmen's Union of North America, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, International Association of Steamfitters, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, International Association of Car Workers.

The current number of the official organ of the Switchmen's Union of North America contains a long appeal to the big brotherhoods to join the department on the ground that there is no union on the railroads able to cope single handed with the present conditions. Representatives of these brotherhoods said yesterday that they saw no reason why they should affiliate with the department. A representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, which contains switchmen, baggage men, and other employees at the railroad yards, said:

"There are more switchmen in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen than there are in the entire Switchmen's Union of North America, and it is our Brotherhood which has brought about the change for the benefit of the switchmen generally. The brotherhoods do not need or want such affiliation."

DEMOCRATIC UNION PLANS.

If There's No Fusion It Will Name an Anti-Tammany Ticket Itself.

The Democratic Union, which has headquarters in the Gilsey House, announced yesterday that it would hold a county convention at Lyric Hall on September 22 and that if fusion had not been accomplished by that time the union would go ahead and name its own ticket. On the other hand the fusion conference has been called for to-night at the Gilsey House.

EXPENSE TO NAVAL OFFICERS

HUDSON-FULTON ENTERTAINING HEAVY ON PURSES.

Officers Also Concerned About the Lack of Suitable Landings Along the River—Courtesy of Other Nations in This Respect to Our Fleet on Its Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—With the target practice of the fleet practically finished the Navy Department is now giving attention to the details of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and most of the officers are beginning to wonder how much it is going to cost, not the country but themselves. It is fair to say that the officers of the fleet are not over-enthusiastic about the big doings in New York. They must pay themselves for the entertainments that ordinary politeness and international courtesy require.

Each of the visiting warships will have a Government fund for that purpose. Uncle Sam's naval officers have to go down in their jeans for every cent that their part in Government entertaining costs. Aside from this personal feature of the navy's participation in the Hudson show the naval officers are concerned over what they say has been a neglect in times past on the part of the city of New York in not providing suitable landings for warships. There is now one available ordinarily between the New York Yacht Club landing at the Battery and West Eighty-sixth street. In times of rush two or three other piers have been made ready in a crude way along Riverside Drive for landings, but these have not sufficed.

The landing at West Eighty-sixth street is not attractive. It is down where those going to and from the ships must cross the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and there is a lack of street paving and also of some sort of shelter at the piers. Several floats have been arranged, but these have not been fitted with suitable gangways. Crowds have been allowed to gather about the floats, interfering with access to the landing. With nearly a hundred warships of all kinds at anchor in the North River during the celebration and with the terrific tide that is likely to occur to visit them it is thought that unless the most comprehensive plans are arranged for landings there will be a great deal of inconvenience for the visitors. There will also be great danger of accidents unless special care is taken for the safety of the public as the people crowd the waterfront.

The American officers feel this need of suitable preparation for landing places as much as the foreign officers. The cruise of the fleet around the world special care was taken by foreign governments in providing landings for our launches. In some places, such as Australia, Japan and China, enough landings were provided and they were invariably kept clear. If the New York authorities do not make up to the situation and do as well for the foreign visitors at this celebration as was done for our fleet in various parts of the world the American naval officers are going to feel humiliated. For the most part the foreign officers will be made by the Navy Department to induce the Hudson-Fulton Commission and the city authorities to do the handiwork. The Hudson-Fulton Commission is making a list of the necessary landing facilities for the officers and men of the foreign ships and our own fleet.

There will be so many foreign ships present that it is likely that each American ship will be paired off with some foreigner as a mate and that these pairs will entertain one another. It will be a physical impossibility for each American ship to exchange courtesies with every foreign ship. The plan of pairing off has been adopted before on many occasions when large numbers of nations have been together in this country. When the American fleet was in Japan last October that plan was also adopted.

There is a complete new set of offices on the Atlantic side since its return from its world wide trip. This case up the matter of the cost of entertaining. Those officers who went around the world last year were round the world. Another big round like that which will come in the New York celebration would have been almost too much for those on the big Navy ships. The officers would pay nowadays than they did two years ago, but even then paying entirely for official entertainments, the cost of which they belong to the Government property, is a heavy draft on their resources. At the very cheapest it means that each officer will probably have to pay \$25 out of his own pocket in the coming celebration for the privilege of participating in a function which somebody else has arranged and in which they must participate, willing or not willing. The officers of the American ships are not likely to be any more generous than they will spend their money free. It brings up all the more vividly the need of a present condition providing an entertainment fund for American warships.

DROWNED WHILE PLAYING WAR.

Boy in the Army Defending New York Crowded On the Pier.

Joseph McNerny, 15 years old, of 509 West Fifty-second street, was drowned in the North River yesterday while playing a war game on the pier at Fifty-third street. McNerny was one of a company of fifty or more boys who represented the army of the Blues and were defending New York against a similar attacking force supposed to be the army of the Reds.

The Reds made a hypothetical landing at the end of the pier and rushing up encountered the Blues near the middle of the pier. In the scuffle on one of the wings McNerny was forced to the stringpools and knocked off into the water. Not knowing of the accident the rest of the boys kept up the fight while their comrade was drowning.

A man who refused to give his name dived and recovered the boy's body. Police Officer Stumpf of the West Forty-seventh street station called an ambulance from Flower Hospital and then applied artificial respiration. Dr. Brewster, who came with the ambulance, pronounced the boy dead.

ATLANTIC CITY WIDE OPEN.

Saloons and Amusement Places Do Thriving Sunday Business.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—Saloons and amusement places throughout the city were open again to-day and reformers failed in their strenuous efforts to close up the resorts. So far as could be learned the detectives who have made the rounds of the saloons for several Sundays past to secure evidence were not on the job either last night or to-day and the reformers appear to be rather discouraged. Leaders of the reform movement refused to discuss the situation. Chief of Police Woodruff declared that the report had never been more orderly. Mayor Ford played a quiet game of billiards and the city government professed themselves bored with the entire subject.

PERSONAL.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. William L. Garrison, or for any debts contracted by her on my account. A. F. SHOCKMAN.

Over 300 years were spent in finding the North Pole and 123 years in perfecting

Paris Mail

We Got There at Last!

WE NEED MORE SHIPS.

Our Trade With South America Suffering for Lack of Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The bureau of manufactures has received a report from Consul-General Anderson of Rio de Janeiro concerning shipping coming to the port and also to the east coast of South America in general, which explains why the United States supplies such a small share of the imports of those countries. The Consul says that the ships running between Rio de Janeiro and Europe of 14 knots speed have doubled in number in three years. There are twenty of such vessels running each way every month and they have an average tonnage of 6,000 tons. The mail to Europe leaves Rio de Janeiro sixteen times a month and takes from twelve to fifteen days to reach the Continent.

To the United States there are only two 12 knot ships a month of the average tonnage of 5,200 tons, running on an eight-day schedule. Consul-General Anderson says that American freight is suffering greatly from this insufficient steamship accommodation. The imports and exports to the United States average 20 per cent. greater than those between Brazil and any other nation. The value of the actual freight to the United States is almost as much as to all other nations combined.

Speaking of United States shipping the Consul-General says that in 1908 only ten ships, with a total tonnage of 7,350 tons, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, as compared with thirteen ships of 12,972 tons in 1907. But Great Britain shows an increase both in ships and tonnage, the number arriving being 2,109 ships, with 6,124,577 net tonnage, as compared with 5,537,354 tons in 1907. The German fleet, which has been practically the only country failing behind, the United States took over 40 per cent. of Brazil's total exports. Only two ships modern service run between Brazil and the United States. American fruit comes by way of Europe. It takes three months to fill an order from the United States, but from Europe only two-thirds of that time is necessary. For a letter to go to the United States and receive a reply requires from seven to ten weeks, but to Europe a letter can be sent almost any time in the month and a reply received in five weeks. A letter to the United States can be sent only twice a month.

The imports from the United States in 1908 showed a loss of 16 per cent. The average of all other nations was only 12 per cent, and some of them was much less. Consul-General Anderson says that this condition of things the United States will never have its fair share of the trade with Brazil, so far as the imports of that country are concerned.

HOMECOMING TO IRELAND.

National Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Indorse the Pilgrimage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Representing a total membership of 200,000 persons in all parts of the world, the national board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians have unanimously indorsed the homing to Ireland in 1910, according to the plan of J. J. Kilkeny of this city, who inaugurated the movement. In speaking of this indorsement Mr. Kilkeny said: "I was glad to learn of the cordial approval of the homing pilgrimage in 1910 by the national board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It will give the movement prestige and influence. With the cooperation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the thousands of energetic and wealthy Americans who compose it the success of the movement is doubly assured. We have been daily growing in strength and already thousands have signified their intention of visiting Ireland in 1910."

"The cooperation of other Irish organizations is welcomed. The visit of the pilgrims will mark a most important event in Irish history. Bear in mind that there is nothing of a political character in this movement. We have no concern with politics of any kind, and the trip is being organized solely upon the lines of the homing week in many of our cities and States. None should miss a visit to the old land."

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